

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Summary of the Condition of Business Throughout the Country—An Apparent Time of Waiting and Uncertainty, Which May Continue for Several Weeks—Heavy Grain Movement Helping Railroads, But Earnings Not Materially Enhanced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The rapid recovery of cotton and the rise in sterling exchange to the point at which the last exports of gold were made have not increased confidence. There is a little better demand for most manufactured products, retail distribution is fairly encouraging, and the closing of many works is less significant at this season than it might be at others. It is a time of waiting, and uncertainty may naturally continue several weeks. Cotton speculation turns for the moment on the disposition of holders to keep back their cotton, which may compel higher prices, some say, however large the ultimate supply may be. Receipts are at present very small compared with last year's, and it is stated that banks here have more money loaned on cotton to enable holders to keep it without marketing than ever before. Exports and takings of spinners are small, and stocks abroad and here are so large that consumers may be better able to wait than the borrowers from banks."

Wheat has declined 1 1/2 cents and corn 3/4 cents, in spite of many adverse reports about winter wheat. The present large shipments from other countries, the small Atlantic exports—in five weeks only 7,392,391 bushels, four included, against 11,724,302 last year—and the western receipts—for five weeks 37,705,455 bushels, against 26,609,978 last year—afford opinion more directly than ideas about next year's yield. Very large estimates of the corn crop have depressed prices, although exports have been in five weeks 12,212,321 bushels, against 4,833,645 last year, a fact which has its weight in the wheat market also. Pork and lard are not much changed, though hog receipts and packing are heavy.

The heavy wheat and corn movement helps railroads, but the earnings thus far reported for October—5.3 per cent, larger than last year, the third week showing less gain than the others—are 5.4 per cent, smaller than in 1922.

The larger demand for manufactured products has held prices of cotton goods, and even advanced some prints, in spite of last week's decline in cotton. The mills are said to be carrying only moderate stocks. More activity is also seen in iron and steel products, though Bessemer and Grey Forge billets and plates are a little lower, and the average of quotations given today is 2.75 per cent, lower than at the highest point September 17, and 1 per cent, lower than in October three years ago, and there is also a shading of quotations to secure good business. Contracts for lake ore hang fire because wheat pays \$2.25 for the room on which ore would pay \$1.10 from the head of the lakes. The nail combination reduced its November output to a third of its usual quantity, and the rail output this year has been only about one-half the quantity required for renewals alone, which shows the enormous increase in use of steel for building and other purposes. Minor metals are a shade weaker, and American tinplate makers are talking a great deal of better business by selling 10 below the price for foreign plate.

BURNED AT SEA.

An Unknown Vessel on Fire Passed by the Steamship Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The Cunard steamer Campania, from New York October 26, for Liverpool, arrived here at 4:45 a. m. On October 28 she passed a ship on fire. The flames were burning fiercely fore and aft, and the ship had been consumed nearly to the water's edge. The ocean was lit up by the fire for miles around. The Campania stopped and lowered two boats, which approached the burning ship, but found no signs of life on board. The boats returned and the Campania resumed her voyage after twenty minutes' delay. The Campania's passage was 5 days, 11 hours and 38 minutes, three hours behind the record.

SHE SCREAMED AWAY

And Saved Herself From Outrage—The Assault Captured.

HIGHVILLE, Mo., Nov. 2.—Miss Alvina Hefter, daughter of John Hefter, a prominent business man of this city, was assaulted by a negro while on her way home about 7:30 Thursday evening. The brute grabbed the girl as she attempted to pass, dragged her into an alley, placed a revolver to her forehead and threatened to shoot if she uttered a word. She screamed away, and the villain fled.

She rushed home, gave a minute description of the negro, and search was at once instituted. This resulted in the arrest of Thad Gilmore, whom the girl positively identified immediately after his arrest.

Gilmore was hastened to Lexington and placed in jail to avoid lynching.

Farwell Dinner to Minister Broadhead.

BERNE, Nov. 2.—The Swiss federal council gave a farewell dinner to Maj. J. O. Broadhead, the retiring United States minister, Thursday evening.

HIS FIRST AND LAST.

A Newly-Employed Electric Light Trimmer Shot to Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 2.—Christian Schiebele, aged 30, a trimmer for the electric light works, had recently gotten the job and had just started to work. A light hangs in front of his house, and he asked his wife to come to the door and watch him trim his first lamp. The light was lowered and Schiebele took hold of both carbons. The current ran through his body, killing him instantly before his horrified wife.

A BID FOR MERCY.

Sudden Termination of the Holmes Murder Trial—The Defense Submits No Testimony, but, Contending That the Prosecution Has Failed to Make Out a Case, Makes a Bold Appeal to the Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Holmes yesterday threw himself on the mercy of the jury. When the commonwealth closed its case yesterday afternoon his attorneys announced that they considered the prosecution had not made out its charge of murder, and they would rest their case upon the evidence offered by the commonwealth and submit no testimony in defense of the prisoner.

This decision was made by Holmes upon the advice of a well-known lawyer, who was at one time retained by the prisoner. The move seemed like a bold one, but was unquestionably done more in desperation in the hope of influencing the jury and creating the impression in their minds that, being conscious of his innocence, and not having had time to prepare a proper defense, Holmes trusted himself to their sense of justice.

In reality Holmes has no defense. The commonwealth has presented no direct proof that Holmes murdered Pietzel. Their chain of circumstantial evidence even was not as strong as was expected, and but for the admissions at various times of Holmes himself the district attorney would have had a most difficult task in proving the charge.

It was expected that the case would be sensational in the extreme, but after Judge Arnold ruled out all the evidence bearing upon the murder of the children, the most ghastly features of Holmes' series of crimes were eliminated.

Instead of furnishing any sensation, the trial itself has been as dull and uninteresting to the spectators in the court room as the majority of ordinary murder cases are.

But two incidents out of the ordinary have broken the monotony of the proceedings. These were the appearance upon the witness stand of Mrs. Pietzel and her pathetic tale of her journey with Holmes, and the testifying against the prisoner of the girl that he deceived into believing that she was his legal wife.

The closing arguments and the charge of the judge will probably consume the better part of today.

ROME WAS SHAKEN.

The Earthquake Reaches the Eternal City and Creates Consternation—Much Damage Done.

ROME, Nov. 2.—This city was visited by violent shocks of earthquake at 5:40 a. m. People were aroused from their slumbers and fled to the open squares, and the greatest consternation prevailed. The convent of Santa Maria Maggiore was greatly damaged. A portion of the outer wall was overthrown, and part of the ceiling has fallen. One of the inmates, a monk, was injured. The shocks were confined to the province of Rome. They were felt very strongly at the Castelli Romani, but the damage done there was not serious.

The official observatory report of the disturbances says the first manifestations were slight tremblings which lasted about five seconds. These became more violent for a period of eight seconds and then became slighter for nine seconds. Two shocks in the observatory stopped the moment tremblings began, each indicating the hour 5:33. The direction of the movements was from north to south. The old tower of the observatory was damaged.

The shocks created a great panic among the inmates of the prison, and mutiny was attempted by the prisoners. Troops were quickly called to the assistance of the keepers, and in a short time the mutiny was suppressed and order restored.

The pope was awakened by the shocks. He was perfectly calm, and after having made haste to inquire the news from the city.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the damage done by the quake is much greater than was at first supposed. Four palaces and the Bank of Italy were so shaken that they are rendered unsafe for occupancy. The Palazzo Odescalchi, one of the finest palaces in Rome, and five other structures of that character, are also seriously damaged. The building of the ministry of finance was also slightly damaged.

The quakes rang all the bells in the city, and doors were shaken and windows smashed everywhere.

A TELL-TALE TIE.

A Mail Thief Who Wasn't Sharp a Little Bit.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 2.—L. S. Woods, a United States postal inspector, arrested C. L. Stowe, a helper, or extra man, of the railway mail service, Thursday night, for robbing the mails. Many complaints of the robbery of merchandise on mail runs in and out of Fort Worth have been made. Inspector Woods was detailed to look up the case. He took his necktie off, mailed it on an incoming Santa Fe train, and it was on Stowe's neck when he came into the office with the mail. Stowe confessed.

LEE MARTIN.

Arraigned for Killing Marshal Schultz at Tiffin, O., Pleads Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 2.—A special to the Press from Tiffin, O., says Lee Martin, the murderer of Marshal August Schultz, and the cause of the fatal riot at the jail here Sunday morning, was brought to this city secretly and immediately arraigned before Judge Melhorn. When asked to plead to the indictment he coolly remarked that he "guessed part of it was true, but not all." He will be tried in December.

DURRANT DOOMED.

After a Short Absence from the Court Room the Jury Find a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree with No Recommendation for Mercy—To be sentenced Friday—Will be Tried for the Murder of William Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist Sunday-school, was today convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, for which he had been on trial since July 22 last. The jury was out twenty minutes, and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation of mercy, the punishment was fixed at death. The scene in the court room when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Judge Murphy finished his charge at 3:40 o'clock and the jury at once retired. Although there was supposed to be little prospect of a verdict being returned before 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, the throng of spectators who had remained in the overcrowded court room all the afternoon to hear the judge's charge settled themselves back in their seats to await the return of the jury.

Mrs. Durrant and the prisoner talked and laughed together, as if an acquittal was a foregone conclusion. They were joined by a half dozen friends and the conversation was becoming animated, when it became whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. In an instant a hush fell upon the little circle that had gathered around the prisoner. Durrant's face, always pallid, assumed a ghastly hue, and his mother was speechless.

Then the big doors at the rear of the room opened and the jury filed in and took their seats in the box. Judge Murphy, who had retired to his chamber, was summoned and took his place upon the bench. Clerk Morris asked the usual question—if the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Warren Dutton arose and replied in the affirmative.

"We, the jury," said he, "find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree."

As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words that fixed Durrant's fate, a low, rambling noise, like the roar of a mob arose from the rear of the court room. The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women wept hysterically. Bailiffs snatched loudly for order, but the tumult continued for fully a minute.

Then District Attorney Barnes arose and asked that a day be set upon which the sentence of death should be passed upon the prisoner. Judge Murphy said that sentence would be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durrant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams.

FISCAL STATEMENT.

Uncle Sam's Cash Account for the Month of October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The debt statement issued yesterday afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the treasury during October of \$5,321,472.08. The interest-bearing debt was increased \$740; the noninterest-bearing debt decreased \$116,632.85, and cash in the treasury decreased \$5,437,361.60.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business October 1 were: Interest-bearing debt, \$747,361,560; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,081,670.26; debt bearing no interest, \$377,335,876.64. Total, \$1,124,375,106.90.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$591,102,673, a decrease of \$9,125,020.

The total cash in the treasury was \$812,137,610.57. The gold reserve was \$92,943,179. Net cash balances, \$87,094,819.48.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$196,673.83, the total at the close being \$143,369,838.92.

Of silver there was a decrease of \$4,594,385.40. Of the surplus there was in national bank deposits, \$15,513,185.81, against \$16,947,105.94 at the end of the preceding month.

MRS. WALLER DESTITUTE

Save for Contributions of Friends—Seeking Employment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Olney yesterday morning sent Mrs. Waller, wife of the ex-consul at Madagascar, now in prison in France, \$30, which had been sent to the state department in small sums by charitable persons in various parts of the country, one contribution coming from Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Waller and her children are practically without means of support except such as are derived from the hospitality of Washington friends. Mrs. Waller is endeavoring to obtain employment in some capacity that will afford a means of living for herself and her children.

DESPERATE POSITION

Of the Black Flags in the Island of Formosa.

HONG-KONG, Nov. 3.—The Japanese have captured Katchi, a great inland town of Formosa, which has been in possession of the Black Flags and the position of the latter is now desperate.

A SLICK OPERATION

By Which Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Diamonds Were Secured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—At noon yesterday Herman Keck, the Fourth-street diamond dealer, was called upon by two men, one of whom engaged him in conversation while the other sauntered around the store and finally stepped out on the sidewalk, presumably to wait for his friend. After the other man left, Mr. Keck discovered that he had been robbed of \$2,900 worth of loose diamonds. The matter was reported to the police.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Salvation Army work has penetrated Denmark.

—All branches of Protestantism have in Europe an estimated membership of \$0,812,000.

—Beloit college has thrown open its doors to women. Thirty-three girls entered with this year's freshman class.

—St. Paul's American Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, a school founded by the late Elliott F. Shepard, was attacked by a Turkish mob which maltreated the students and threatened the missionaries.

—The annual report of the foreign missions of the Moravian church shows a deficit of \$27,115, due very largely to a falling off in receipts from legacies, which were \$25,714 less in 1924 than in the previous year.

—The American Baptist Toluca mission, India, records 881 baptisms in 1924, and has a membership now of 53,592, with 8,048 Christian pupils in the schools and 5,456 in Sunday-schools. The medical work is increasing, with 3,294 new patients treated during the year.

—Cornell university opened for the year on the 26th of September. President Schurman in his address said that up to date there were 104 more new students registered than at the same time a year ago. Between 500 and 600 new students have entered the university this year. This shows that the raising of the entrance requirements has not reduced the number of applicants.

—Living in the open air all the past summer has improved the pope's health, which was never better than it is now. He is entirely free from the fainting spells that used to come upon him in the spring months and when pressed with business. Dr. Lapponi says: "If nothing unforeseen happens, the Holy Father's constitution is so sound that he may well attain his hundredth year."

—The holy city of Jerusalem is becoming modernized. There are now eight printing offices in the city, five of which are in connection with monastic establishments. The most important is that of the Catholic convent, which is fitted with up-to-date appliances. The work turned out consists largely of Latin and Arabic books. The three general printing offices are those of the local Hebrew newspapers, respectively entitled the "Hoor" (Light), "Hachazzeleth" (the Flower) and "Jerusalem."

—The freshman class at Brown university numbers about 250, including 36 young women. The total number of students in the university, including graduate students, will probably reach 900; and by another year, if present indications hold good, the one-thousand mark will be passed. The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of several well-known educators, and the financial condition of the institution is reported prosperous, although there have been no large individual donations for some years.

WOOD TURNED TO STONE.

Peculiar Effect the "Creeping Clay" in Comstock Lode Has Upon Timbers.

In half a dozen mining offices in San Francisco there are small slabs of hard black wood, four by ten inches, that always puzzle strangers, especially workers in wood from the east. These four-inch slabs were once seventeen-by-seventeen inch timbers of Nevada pine, and their present condition is due to the fact that for a few years they were subjected to tremendous pressure exerted by millions upon millions of tons of earth. The fibers of this wood are so closely crowded together that when polished the slabs look more like stone than wood.

All the history of the Comstock lode, speaking recently of this wood, governed and regulated as it has always been by men in San Francisco, is peculiar, but of all the stories in the mines of this lode there is none more peculiar than the "creeping clay" and the compressed timbers. From 1874 to 1877 the Big Bonanza was worked down to a fifteen-hundred-foot level, but at one thousand one hundred feet the managers stopped and concluded to drift off to the east. This brought them to a position where a large proportion of a side of a mountain was pressing upon the quartz bed. There was a body of ore shaped like a watermelon and in size about equal to four Palace hotels. It was this ore that made the fortunes of so many men.

There was a wall running down at an angle of about forty-five degrees and this wall marked the limits of the loose earth which contained this watermelon of ore, and this same loose earth was continually moving.

Immediately surrounding the lump of ore was clay, and this clay so moved and crept in the natural process of nature's action that by the miners it was called "creeping clay," and watched continually. So irresistible was its force that nothing could stand against it. From the eleven-hundred-foot level the drift was set in toward this body of ore. There was a gallery where the ore ran along for the taking out of the ore, and from this gallery ran the smaller drifts. Above, below and on the sides of these smaller drifts there were heavy timbers of Nevada pine. There was between the timbers a space of about, on the average, seven feet in height and five in width. There were square sets, and it was these timbers that, by the action of the loose earth around them, were so compressed that pieces of them look more like stone than wood.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Last Word with the Pastor.

A skeptic engaged in a religious discussion with a country pastor thought to end the whole matter by declaring that there was no such place as Heaven, and that, for his part, he believed in metempsychosis. "You believe, then," said the pastor, "that your soul may enter the body of a beast after your death?" "Certainly." "And you expect to feel quite at home, I suppose?" Thereupon the skeptic decided that the last word was with his antagonist.—Boston Record.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Shabby velvet may be improved in appearance by the following treatment: First brush it thoroughly so as to remove all dust; then spread on the top of the stove, which must be only warm, a damp cloth, and over this put the velvet right side up. As soon as the steam from the damp cloth ceases the velvet must be removed or it will scorch.—Leed's Mercury.

—Coffee Cream Cake: For any good layer cake make a filling as follows: Three tablespoonfuls of coffee and a cup and a half of cold water; steep and strain. Thicken with cornstarch; sweeten. Add whipped cream to taste. Milk may be added to the coffee before thickening, in place of the cream. It tastes like coffee ice-cream soda.—Mrs. John Jay, in Housekeeper.

—Peach Tart: Butter a tart pan, roll out the paste to the thickness of half an inch and line the pan with it; prick a few holes in the bottom with a fork and bake it in a brisk oven for ten or fifteen minutes. Let the paste cool a little, then fill it with peaches that have been peeled, quartered, sweetened and covered with thick, sweet cream. Place a few stars or leaves on it which have been cut out of the paste and baked.—Western Rural.

—Baked Chicken in Rice: Cut a chicken into pieces in the usual manner, season with pepper and salt, and place in a deep dish lined with thin slices of salt pork, ham, or bacon, according to taste. Add a pint of veal gravy, into which has been stirred one finely-chopped onion, and fill the dish with boiled rice, heaping slightly. To protect from the direct heat of the oven, cover with a paste, which may be economically made of flour and water. Bake for an hour, remove the paste, and serve while hot.—Good Housekeeping.

—Tongue: To cook a tongue, first parboil and skin the tongue, trim it neatly, mince two boiled onions and a small bunch of parsley together. Mix with these three tablespoonfuls of fine cracker crumbs, seasoned with a trifle of cayenne, a blade of mace and six pounded cloves. Spread the seasoned crumbs over the tongue and cover with the thinnest possible slices of bacon. Roll the tongue with thick part in the middle, put it into a small baking-pan, cover it with meat-broth and bake slowly for three or four hours (on some days when there is fire for other things). When done put in a mold and press till cold.—Prairie Farmer.

FOR THE SCHOOLGIRL.

Modes Specially Devised for Small Sister Not Yet Out.

The small girl, very brown and merry, is back to town again. She is no longer a wee summer girl but a school girl in earnest. With her schoolbag over her arm and a determined little expression upon her face, she trudges off to school with marked regularity these cold fall mornings. And her mother is planning where-withal she may be clothed. Whether the school girl is the very best girl in the world or not, she will wear out her school frocks with astonishing rapidity. Therefore the wise mother plans a goodly number of school gowns for her small daughter.

The ready-made frocks shown this fall are not only satisfactory in design and material, but are time-saving creations to the busy mother as well. As to price, the little dresses are really economical investments. For four dollars a simple, well-made frock may be bought, and for eight dollars a gown which would delight the heart of any little girl.

The materials used for school frocks are the same as those used for big girls' tailor-made gowns. The rough novelty goods and chevrons are considered the most stylish. In coloring, greens and browns are prevalent, with a frequent dash of bright red. Poplin is a favorite material for school frocks, and the real Scotch plaids are in great demand. The plaids are both large and small, and are seen in almost every color, from the genuine Scotch tartans to the new novelty plaids. All the school dresses are simple in design, though many of them are combined with chameleon silk.

Both sash and braid and gimp are used as trimming, and on many of the more elaborate dresses are seen plaited frills of heavy satin ribbon.

Skirts are wide, measuring three yards round, waists full and sleeves as hugely puffed as ever. The favorite design shows the skirt gathered to the full silk waists, over which are straps of the wool material. In the front the straps are so arranged that the silk shows between them in a loose, puffy effect. The straps reach from the waist line to the yoke and are frequently edged with silk gimp. The yoke is of the silk and the sleeves of the wool fabric. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve is not used as much this fall as the huge puff, which reaches to the elbow and is there joined by a deep, tight-fitting cuff. Large sailor collars are much in evidence in the latest school dresses and berthas are still in fashion.

Where a little frock is made of rough novelty goods in brown and dull red the full silk waist will show chameleon tints of brown, dark and light red and perhaps a vivid green. The plaid dresses are generally made very plain and are not often combined with silk. All the little dresses, of course, fasten at the back.

To possess many aprons is the proud privilege of a school girl. The newest this year is the Empire, which is very dainty and pretty. It is made of lawn and the short-waisted effect is defined by a frill of embroidery. Other embroidery frills outline the armhole and form a substitute for a sleeve. Occasionally beading run with ribbon taken the place of the frill. Sensible-looking aprons are box-plaited, have long sleeves and a deep sailor collar. The gingham aprons, which are more for home wear than school, are made in the good old Mother-Hubbard fashion. The aprons vary in price from fifty cents to five dollars.—St. Louis Republic.

Not a Good Sinker.
"How was my angel cake?" she said:
"Her husband answered with a frown:
"Though it was heavier than lead,
I fear I cannot keep it down."
—N. Y. Recorder.

Know His Business.
The new woman prisoner looked over the jury of gentlemen in the box. "May it please the court," she said, with great hauteur, "I desire to be tried by a jury of the peers."

"That is impossible, madam, I am sorry to say," replied the gallant judge. "This court hasn't the power to summon angels to serve on juries."—Detroit Free Press.

Infatigable Diplomacy.
Kitty (aged four)—Mamma, I want a piece of bread and butter.
Mamma—You can have it when dinner-time comes, dear.

Kitty (happening in kitchen a few moments later)—Mandy, mamma says I can have a piece of bread and butter, but you'd better not ask her about it, 'coz maybe she wouldn't let me have it.
—Chicago Tribune.

Artemus Ward as a Punster.
"They have queer hotels in Oregon," said Artemus Ward. "I remember one where they gave me a bag of oats for a pillow; I had nightmares of course. In the morning the landlord said: 'How do you feel, old hoss—hay?' I told him I felt my oats."—The Pathfinder.

Inclined to Assist Him.
"You don't object to a contributor dropping into poetry once in awhile, I presume?" said the caller, with an affable smile.

"Certainly not, sir. Sit down," replied the editor, pushing the waste basket toward him.—Chicago Tribune.

He Knew.
The Editor's Little Boy—Pop says there was a donation party up at your house last night; what's that?
The Minister's Little Boy—Why, that's when folks come to your house and bring pie and cake, and eat it all up, and then go home again.—Puck.

Not a Success to Him.
"I heard that your wife has been taking a dumbbell course."
"She has."
"Is it a success?"
"No; she talks as much as ever."—Town Topics.

Insomnia.
Physician (to government clerk)—Well, what do you complain of?
"Sleeplessness, doctor."
"At what time do you go to bed?"
"Oh, I don't mean at night, but during office hours."—N. Y. Journal.

A Job Lot Wanted.
"What does a marriage-license cost?" said a Chicago young man to the officer who issues the nuptial permits.
"One dollar and a half."
"How do you sell them by the dozen?"

Scrofula from Infancy

Troubled my daughter. At times her head would be covered with scabs and running sores. We were afraid she would become blind. We had to keep her in a dark room.

We began to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon we saw that she was better in every respect. The sores have now all healed. I had a severe attack of the grip, was left in bed condition with muscular rheumatism and lumbago. Since taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am all right and can walk around out doors without the aid of crutches. W. H. ARTHUR, Albion, Indiana.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under humor). He has now to his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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